

Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future

A Historic Preservation Plan for South Carolina 2007-2015



**State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History**



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Photographs

Front cover: South Carolina State House, Courtesy of S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, DiscoverSouthCarolina.com.

Back cover: A student practices using a fanner basket, Courtesy of Drayton Hall, Charleston.

This page (top row): St. Stephen's Reformed Episcopal Church, Summerville; Ebenezer A.R.P. Church Cemetery, York County; Olympia Mill, Columbia; (bottom row) McPhail Angus Farm, Oconee County; West College Avenue Historic District, Hartsville

Unless otherwise noted, photographs in this publication are from the collections of the State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Introduction

South Carolinians have inherited a wealth of historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and archaeological sites reflecting the history of the state from 10,000 B.C. through the mid-twentieth century. These places are worthy of preserving in their own right, but they have the potential to bring many social and economic benefits.

Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future summarizes the value of preserving South Carolina's historic places and describes how they can help shape a bright future for the people of the state. It also describes critical threats to our historic places, and, most importantly, outlines actions that South Carolinians can take to ensure that our rich legacy is preserved for the future.

Based on priorities voiced by South Carolinians from across the state, the plan sets forth goals, objectives, and strategies that will

- ◆ increase awareness and grassroots appreciation for our historic and archaeological resources;
- ◆ strengthen local, state, and federal government support for preserving these resources; and
- ◆ provide incentives to encourage individuals and organizations to preserve them.

The goals and objectives will guide the activities of the State Historic Preservation Office over the next eight years, but achieving these aims will require the combined efforts of many individuals and public and private organizations. Underlying the plan is the belief that — working together — we can preserve South Carolina's heritage and make our state a better place to live.

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
January 2007

The Importance of Historic Places to South Carolina's Future

Historic places give us roots.

A survey of 1,500 Americans found that an interest in the past cut across social, economic, age, gender, and racial lines. What mattered most about the past was the concept of connection — a feeling of belonging to a family, and of their family belonging to a larger world. Visiting historic sites and museums made them feel “extremely connected” to the past — much more than reading books, viewing television programs and movies, or studying history in school. Historic sites provided a sense of almost being transported back in time.

The survey asked about historic sites that are open to the public, but the more commonplace historic buildings, structures, and landscapes in our communities also root us to the past and a particular place. This sense of belonging will become increasingly important to our well-being in a rapidly changing, mobile society.

Below: Historic Brattonsville in York County, Courtesy of Culture and Heritage Museums

Right: Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site in Dorchester County, Courtesy of S.C. State Park Service



Visiting historic sites is a high demand activity for South Carolinians

In 2002, visiting historic sites was ranked as one of 14 recreational activities with “high current and projected demand” in the state’s outdoor recreation plan. More than half of South Carolinians polled in developing the plan had visited a historic site within the past year, and visiting historic sites ranked 9th out of 46 recreational activities in percentage of people participating in the activity.

S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
2002 South Carolina Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan





The Pacolet Manufacturing Company, which employed 1,200 people, closed in 1981, striking a major blow to the Spartanburg County town of Pacolet. Focusing on Pacolet's unique heritage, however, has helped the community regain a sense of pride and optimism. The community has joined forces to develop a vision for the future and nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Plans are underway to rehabilitate one of the town's oldest buildings, the Pacolet Cloth Room and Warehouse, for a multipurpose space as the centerpiece of the town.

Pacolet Mills Cloth Room and Warehouse
Courtesy of the S.C. Design Arts Partnership

“After losing our largest industry, we sought to find what was sustainable in our community. What we discovered was amazing. We uncovered a rich heritage (a natural heritage of a river, a quarry, and an urban forest as well as our cultural heritage from Native Americans, early settlers, the American Revolution, African Americans, to our one-of-kind mill village).”

Elaine Harris
Mayor of Pacolet

Historic places enhance community pride.

Historic buildings, sites, and landscapes are tangible reminders of the stories that make each of our communities unique. Recognizing a shared history can bring people together and foster a sense of community. Historic places can also help diverse members of a community learn about and appreciate each other's heritage. Participation in organized historic preservation activities such as revitalizing a downtown, protecting a neighborhood, or saving and restoring a local landmark build pride in a community and its special history.

Over the last three to four decades, the civic bonds that hold many communities together have weakened. Preserving and celebrating our historic places can help build stronger, more cohesive communities for the future.

Historic places teach and inspire us.

Americans turn to the past to help them shape their futures and become the kinds of people they want to be. Through historic places we can encounter the lives of people of the past and imagine how they might have felt or acted. By visiting historic places such as a slave house, a Revolutionary War battlefield, a one-room school, or a Gothic Revival church, we learn about, and are inspired by, the endurance, courage, faith, and ingenuity of South Carolinians who came before us. Through understanding all of our people's stories — our triumphs, tribulations, and mistakes — we can move forward to build a better future for South Carolina.

Students in Rock Hill School District Three are learning that a historic place can make history come alive. Approximately 1,500 fifth graders spend a day at the Carroll School each year to learn about the Great Depression from an African American perspective. The three-teacher school was built in 1929-30 for African American students with the assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Photographs courtesy of Rock Hill School District Three



Trustworthiness of Sources for Learning about the Past on a 10-Point Scale

A 1994 survey of a cross-section of 1,500 Americans found that people trust what they learn about the past from visiting historic sites and history museums more than any other sources for exploring the past.

(1= least trustworthy; 10= most trustworthy)

| Source | % Ranking the Source from 8-10 |
|---|--------------------------------|
| historic sites and history museums ----- | 79.9% |
| personal accounts from grandparents and other relatives ----- | 68.9% |
| conversation with someone who was there (witness) ----- | 64.4% |
| college history professors ----- | 54.3% |
| high school teachers ----- | 35.5% |
| nonfiction books ----- | 32.1% |
| movies and television programs ----- | 11.0% |

Roy Rosenweig and David Thelen, *The Presence of the Past: Popular Uses of History in American Life*, 1998



From archaeological sites we can learn about South Carolina's earliest inhabitants. A recent excavation conducted by the S.C. Department of Transportation along the Savannah River near North Augusta uncovered a Native American village occupied from around 1250 to 1700 AD. Archaeologists identified several house sites, a section of a palisade that once enclosed the entire village, and many artifacts.



Archaeologists mapping features at the site (above); excavation and screening (inset); pottery vessel found at the base of a storage pit (right). Courtesy of Brockington & Associates



Historic places make our communities more attractive.

Historic buildings, structures, and landscapes grace our environment. An early nineteenth century courthouse designed by Robert Mills or an Art Deco bank from the 1930s, the exuberant ornamentation of a Queen Anne house, or the simple lines of a country church all enrich our surroundings. These resources embody a level of craftsmanship and attention to beauty that is often not found in modern construction. In addition, the weathering, marks of use, and patina acquired through generations cannot be replicated. Not only will attractive communities nourish our psychological well-being, they will attract new residents and businesses.



*Photographs,
descending
left to right:
Lancaster County
Courthouse,
Lancaster (Historic
American Buildings
Survey (HABS)/
Historic American
Engineering
Record (HAER);
Wilson-Sottile
House, Charleston
(Courtesy of
the College of
Charleston); Spann
United Methodist
Church, Ward;
First National
Bank, Greenville*

Historic places encourage travel and tourism.

Heritage tourism is the fastest growing segment of travel and tourism, South Carolina's leading industry. Visiting a historic site is the most popular heritage activity in the state. In 2003, more than 1.6 million travelers visited South Carolina's historic attractions and spent a total of more than \$438 million. Many more travelers who did not visit historic sites such as house museums or battlefields were attracted to communities where they shopped in historic downtowns, stayed in quaint bed-and-breakfast inns or restored historic hotels, and enjoyed meals or entertainment in rehabilitated historic buildings.

In the future, heritage tourism will be especially important to our small rural towns, which are often losing other sources of jobs and income. With the proliferation of nationally franchised restaurants, motels, and superstores, one place is beginning to look like any other, and small towns that retain their historic character will appeal to travelers who enjoy the richness, diversity, and authenticity of historic places.



Emerging Trends in Domestic U.S. Travel

Eighty-one percent of the 146.4 million U.S. adults who took a trip of 50 miles or more away from home (in the past year) included historical or cultural activities on at least one of their trips. Compared to other travelers, cultural and heritage tourists spent more: \$623 vs. \$457 per trip (not including transportation to their destination).

Travel Industry Association of America
The Power of Travel 2006

.....
“Cultural and heritage tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the travel industry in the United States. With its rich history, architecture, southern charm and distinctive cuisine, South Carolina is very well positioned to develop cultural and heritage tourism.”

Michael Mac Nulty, Executive Chairman
Tourism Development International
South Carolina Tourism Action Plan 2006

Left: Abbeville Town Square, Courtesy of S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, DiscoverSouthCarolina.com

Below: The Parish House Tea Room, Eutawville, Courtesy of John Scott



Historic places are assets for downtown revitalization and economic development.

Downtown revitalization is big business for South Carolina. According to Main Street South Carolina, from 1984 to 2005 downtown revitalization efforts in Main Street communities resulted in a total investment of \$704 million — creating 9,900 jobs and 2,801 businesses. Communities across the state have learned that rehabilitating historic buildings and districts spurs downtown revitalization. In towns as diverse as Conway, Mullins, Newberry, Beaufort, and Greenville, the rehabilitation of historic buildings has helped bring people and businesses downtown and attracted economic investment, both locally and from outside sources. In these communities downtowns that once included many vacant and crumbling buildings are now lively districts with shops, restaurants, theaters, and living spaces. These commercial districts possess a character and charm not found in shopping centers and superstores.

Although main street shopping districts in a number of South Carolina's downtowns

thrive, many others still languish. Revitalization of our downtowns will be critical as South Carolina continues to move from a heavy reliance on manufacturing to a more diversified economy with large sectors based in trade and services.

In the 1980s, downtown Conway seemed to be dying, but the community came together to encourage the removal of false facades on the historic buildings; organize a downtown revitalization organization-Conway Main Street USA, nominate the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places, restore a historic movie theater, and approve a historic preservation ordinance. Today, the downtown is an exciting place to be with a 95 to 96 percent occupancy rate.

Photographs of downtown Conway courtesy of Conway Main Street USA



Downtown Conway Statistics (1986-2001)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Business openings | 164 |
| Business expansions | 34 |
| New jobs created | 442 |
| Facade improvements | 218 |
| Private money reinvested | \$14,286,299 |





Newberry Elementary School, constructed in 1927 as a high school, served as a school until 1999. In 2001, the School District of Newberry County decided to rehabilitate and enlarge the vacant building for use as a new elementary school instead of constructing a modern building. The School District preserved — without extra expense to taxpayers — a beautiful building and an auditorium that is also used by other elementary schools and the community. In addition, the School District provided a school located within walking distance of many students.

Photographs courtesy of McMillan Smith and Partners, Architects, PLLC

Preserving historic places is good for the environment.

A bumper sticker produced by Preservation North Carolina proclaims, *Preservation: The Ultimate Recycling*. By rehabilitating our historic buildings, we recycle them for future use as living parts of our communities. At the same time, by preserving rather than demolishing historic buildings, we avoid adding building material to our landfills and destroying trees and nonrenewable resources to replace the historic buildings with new ones. Historic neighborhoods, schools, and downtowns also require less dependence on cars than suburbs, mega schools on the outskirts of towns, and strip shopping centers. Finally, by revitalizing existing downtowns and neighborhoods with infrastructure already in place, we avoid costly duplication of services and reduce stress on South Carolina's countryside and natural resources. As South Carolina faces the challenges of rapid development over the next decades, historic preservation can enhance smart growth and environmental protection.

Threats to Our Historic Places

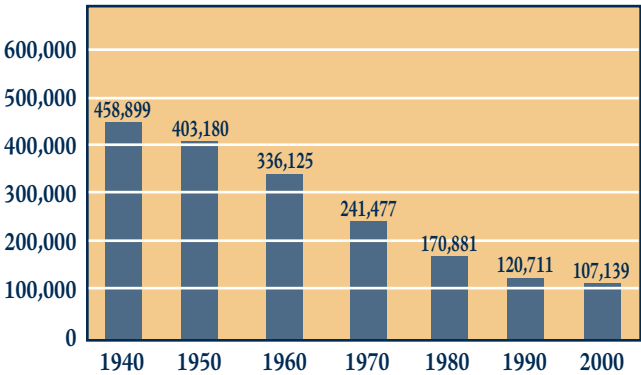
Types of Historic Places That Are Threatened

Although South Carolina’s historic places can play a role in building the state’s future, we have lost and are continuing to lose these irreplaceable resources. The United States Census of Housing gives some indication of the number of historic properties we are losing across the state. In 1940, there were 458,899 pre-1940 residences in South Carolina. Since then we have lost over 75 percent of those eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century residences.

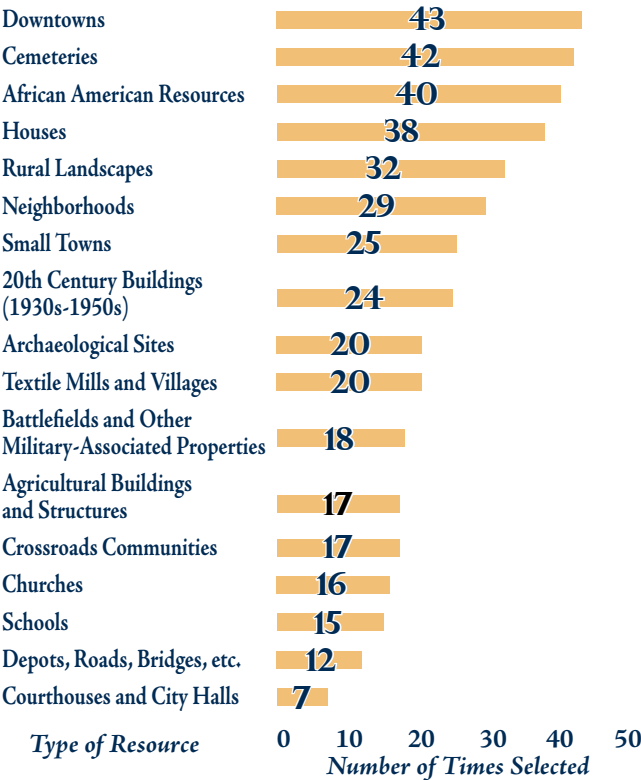
The figures from the Census of Housing do not take into account all of the commercial buildings, agricultural buildings, public buildings, churches, and industrial buildings that have been lost. We are also losing archaeological sites, the settings of our historic buildings, and rural landscapes.

A 2005 survey asked historic preservation advocates from across South Carolina to identify the most threatened types of historic properties in their regions of the state. The responses included a range of resources. Most frequently cited were downtowns, cemeteries, and African American buildings and sites, which were each selected by approximately 40 percent of the 104 respondents.

Pre-1940 Housing Remaining in South Carolina



“Which important historic properties in your area are the most threatened and in need of preservation help?”



Sources of the Threats

Unplanned and Insensitive Development

South Carolina is growing rapidly. The population of the state increased by 15.1 percent between 1990 and 2000, while the average growth rate for the United States was 13.2 percent. The state’s population, which was a little over 4 million in 2000, is projected to reach 5.1 million by 2030. An increase of 1.1 million people will escalate construction of housing, schools, shopping centers, industrial facilities, and associated buildings and infrastructure.

Our population is growing rapidly, but open land is being developed at an even faster rate. For example, the rate of conversion of rural land to developed land far outstripped the rate of population growth in the state’s metropolitan areas between 1982 and 1997.

Change in Population and Urbanized Land in South Carolina Metropolitan Areas, 1982 to 1997

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | % Change in Population | % Change in Urbanized Land |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Anderson | 16.6% | 44.1% |
| Augusta-North Augusta | 23.3% | 55.6% |
| Charleston | 18.3% | 55.3% |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill | 38.8% | 73.9% |
| Columbia | 22.1% | 79.9% |
| Florence | 9.8% | 58.9% |
| Greenville/Spartanburg | 21.7% | 74.4% |
| United States (average) | 17.0% | 47.1% |

Source: William Fulton et al., *Who Sprawls Most? How Growth Patterns Differ Across the U.S.*, Brookings Institution Survey Series (July 2001): 19-21.

Although South Carolina faces intense growth pressures in the next decades, the state lacks a comprehensive plan, structure, and incentives for encouraging quality growth. Without planning at the state, regional, and local levels, we will lose many of our historic assets.

Archaeological sites and rural, agricultural landscapes are especially vulnerable as land is gobbled up for new subdivisions, shopping centers, superstores, and resorts. Because most of their features lie hidden below the ground or in the water, many archaeological sites are destroyed before we even know what we have lost.

Unplanned development also threatens historic buildings. Ironically, even when historic neighborhoods and downtowns become popular, they may attract new owners who build large, incompatible additions to historic buildings, tear down smaller homes to build “McMansions” in historic neighborhoods, or construct large buildings that are out-of-scale for historic downtowns.



Despite the efforts of historic preservation advocates, Oakhurst (1895) was demolished in 2002 to make way for a chain pharmacy. The Newberry landmark reflected both Queen Anne and Italianate influences.

Population Shifts and Economic Stagnation in Rural Areas

Although South Carolina as a whole is experiencing growth, population and economic growth are strikingly uneven across the state. Between 1990 and 2000, for example, the population growth rate of Beaufort, Edgefield, Jasper, and Kershaw counties exceeded 30 percent, while the counties of Allendale, Bamberg, Marlboro, and Union actually lost population. Part of the uneven population growth is associated with the increasing urbanization of the state's population. For example, in 1900, 12.8 percent of South Carolinians lived in urban areas while in 2000, 60.5 percent lived in urban areas.

Some counties are experiencing economic growth, but, the South Carolina Department of Commerce has ranked twenty-four of South Carolina's forty-six counties as economically distressed or least developed based on their high unemployment rates and low per capita income. According to estimates of the United States Census Bureau, in 2003, more than 20 percent of the residents of Allendale, Bamberg, Clarendon, Dillon, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg Counties lived in poverty.

Neglect threatens historic places in slow growing areas and areas experiencing economic decline. Rural resources such as farmhouses and agricultural buildings; country stores, schools, and churches; and cemeteries are often abandoned as rural populations shift to cities and suburbs. Also threatened are small towns experiencing little growth. It is difficult for these communities to find new uses for and attract investors to deteriorated historic buildings. With the closing of many textile mills in South Carolina,

historic textile mill communities, in particular, face the challenges of finding jobs for residents, new uses for industrial buildings, and economic investment for their communities.

A lack of financial support for historic preservation efforts in South Carolina especially threatens historic places in economically distressed areas. At risk are our African American historic places and other rural resources as groups struggle to find scarce grant funds or donations to rehabilitate historic schools, churches, and other places central to their heritage.



Funding is a challenge for the Historical Society of Bamberg, which wants to rehabilitate the historic Bamberg City Hall. Designed by the Anderson architectural firm of Sayre and Baldwin and constructed in 1909, the building served as the Bamberg City Hall from 1909 to 1978 and housed the Bamberg City Library on its third floor from 1924 to 1945. The goal of the Historical Society is to use this Bamberg landmark as a museum/cultural center.

Lack of Awareness and Appreciation

The failure of many South Carolinians to understand the social and economic benefits of historic places is perhaps the greatest threat of all. Although most people recognize that grand, nationally significant landmarks are worthy of preservation, they often do not realize the value of historic resources in their own communities. In worst cases, local leaders and government officials view historic resources as barriers to progress and economic development.

For many people, “historic” properties are limited to antebellum buildings, high style architecture, the homes of famous people, and the sites of great historic events. Too few South Carolinians appreciate the buildings, sites, and districts that tell the story of their own communities and the social and economic benefits of preserving these places. Particularly at risk are buildings from the more recent past and buildings associated with everyday life in our communities.

Archaeological sites are also undervalued. Many people do not appreciate that sites allow us to learn aspects of our past not recorded in written documents and provide insights into past lives and events that occurred prehistory. Furthermore, what we know of “history” comes only from people who were able to write and is based on what those people chose to record. Archaeological sites are messages from the past from all kinds of people and events — many of which have never been recorded.

Archaeological excavations at Tranquil Hill Plantation in Dorchester County revealed a clear distinction between the lives of the house servants and the field slaves. For example, excavation of the house servants area uncovered European hand-painted or transfer printed ceramics as well as Colono wares, a locally made —often by slaves—functional pottery.

In the field slave settlement area, however, ceramics were found to be almost exclusively Colono ware.

Photographs: Examples of European (top) and Colono ware (bottom) ceramics

Photographs courtesy of the Chicora Foundation

Finally, rural historic landscapes are often taken for granted until we lose them. These fields, barns, orchards, ponds, farmhouses, barns, and packing sheds reflect South Carolina’s agricultural heritage and add beauty and a sense of place to our environment.



A Call to Action: Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Many citizens, private organizations, local governments, and state and federal agencies appreciate the social and economic value of South Carolina's historic places and are working diligently and successfully to encourage their preservation. At the same time, the resources that we are losing and the threats facing others are a call to action for South Carolinians. The great potential of our historic places for enhancing the state's future intensifies the urgency of that call.

This plan provides a framework for responding to the call to action and addressing historic preservation challenges and opportunities in South Carolina. The following goals and objectives will serve as a road map for the State Historic Preservation Office over the next eight years, but the plan's success depends on the partnership of many South Carolinians — citizens, private organizations, local governments, state and federal agencies, and others. By coordinating our efforts, there is no limit to what we can achieve.

I. Educate South Carolinians about our heritage and its value.

A. Increase awareness of the value of historic preservation among the general public.

1. Develop a message that clearly and effectively articulates the significance and benefits of historic preservation.
2. Communicate this message through a partnership of statewide and local organizations.
3. Develop activities and publications to raise awareness of historic properties and historic preservation among South Carolinians.

B. Encourage elementary and secondary school educators to use historic places and archaeology in their curriculum.

1. Develop and promote resource materials for teachers and students.
2. Encourage educators to use local historic places to teach South Carolina and American history.

C. Enhance education of students in preservation-related fields.

1. Increase communication and collaboration with educational institutions.
2. Provide field experiences for students while supplying technical assistance to communities.

D. Provide continuing education for professionals in preservation-related fields.

1. Identify priorities for continuing education.
2. Plan, implement, and promote continuing education opportunities.

II. Support private stewardship.

A. Increase availability and use of economic incentives for historic preservation projects.

1. Identify and secure a funding source(s) for state historic preservation grants.
2. Disseminate information about existing grant programs that may assist historic preservation projects.
3. Promote use of the current federal and state tax incentives for historic preservation projects.
4. Increase funding levels and expand the use of revolving funds to preserve historic properties.

B. Enhance technical assistance to help citizens and communities preserve historic properties.

1. Enhance the State Historic Preservation Office's technical assistance to citizens and communities.
2. Develop and implement opportunities for communication, coordination, and collaboration among partners who provide technical assistance to communities.

III. Integrate historic preservation into public policy and planning.

A. Strengthen support for historic preservation at all levels of government.

1. Educate local elected officials and government staff about the benefits of historic preservation and tools for preserving historic properties.
2. Enhance training and facilitate communication among local historic preservation commissions and the State Historic Preservation Office.
3. Encourage the formation of a historic preservation caucus in the state legislature.
4. Streamline and enhance protection of historic and archaeological resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through collaboration among the State Historic Preservation Office and state and federal agencies.

B. Obtain, synthesize, and distribute data on historic and archaeological resources to facilitate planning that incorporates historic preservation.

1. Accelerate identifying, evaluating, and recording the state's historic and archaeological resources.
2. Evaluate and revise the methodology for the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties to increase effectiveness in identifying and recording resources reflecting the state's history.
3. Make Statewide Survey of Historic Properties data more accessible.
4. Provide local, state, and federal government agencies with easily accessible Geographic Information System (GIS) data on historic and archaeological resources.
5. Develop contexts/management plans to aid in identifying and evaluating the significance of historic and archaeological resources.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Development of the Plan

1. General Survey

In October 2005, the State Historic Preservation Office began soliciting public comments to guide revision of the state historic preservation plan by posting a survey on the Department of Archives and History website. The survey requested answers to the following questions:

1. Which important historic properties in your area are the most threatened and in need of preservation help?
2. What are the most important issues or problems facing historic preservation in your community or region?
3. What actions by the public or private sectors would encourage and support historic preservation in South Carolina?

In addition to posting the survey on our website and providing a link to it in our e-mail newsletter, we mailed the survey to three groups that we believed were under-represented in the list of recipients of our e-mail newsletter: persons interested in African American heritage, mayors, and city and county planners. We received a total of 104 responses to the survey.

Who Responded?

The 104 persons who responded are involved in historic preservation in a variety of ways. Almost one-fourth identified themselves as “interested private citizens.” The rest are involved in historic preservation activities as property owners, professionals, volunteers, students, or elected officials.

We received surveys from across the state; persons from 33 of the state’s 46 counties responded. The Upcountry, Piedmont, Midlands, Pee Dee, and Lowcountry were well-represented. The largest area with little representation included 5 of the counties in the Lower Savannah Council of Governments region — Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Orangeburg, and Calhoun counties. (Allendale, Bamberg, and Calhoun are 3 of the state’s 5 smallest counties by population.)

About 41% of the people who responded live in Charleston, Richland, Spartanburg, and York counties — counties with relatively large populations. These counties are also located in metropolitan areas that have experienced significant increases in population and development over the last few decades.

We also received surveys from areas experiencing little population growth, including 3 of the 4 counties that lost population between 1990 and 2000 — Bamberg, Marlboro, and Union. In addition to responses from cities, we received surveys from towns as small as Pomaria in Newberry County (population: 177), Greeleyville in Williamsburg County (population: 452), Jefferson in Chesterfield County (population: 704), and Gray Court in Laurens County (population: 1,021).

2. Other Public Input Activities

In addition to the general survey, we implemented several other activities to solicit more in-depth information from specific interest groups:

- ◆ **Certified Local Governments:** We distributed a survey by e-mail to Certified Local Government staff and historic preservation commission members. (Communities that have established a historic preservation program to protect their historic properties can apply to the National Park Service to be designated as Certified Local Governments (CLGs). See page xx for a list of CLGs in South Carolina.)
- ◆ **Archaeologists:** We invited representatives of the professional archaeological community to participate in a roundtable discussion.
- ◆ **Local Preservation Organizations:** We invited representatives of local historic preservation advocacy organizations to participate in a roundtable discussion.
- ◆ **Local Historical Societies:** We held a discussion at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Executive Council of the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies.
- ◆ **Review and Compliance Stakeholders:** We distributed a survey by e-mail to developers, consultants, local governments, state and federal agencies, and local preservation organizations involved in review and compliance projects. (The State Historic Preservation Office reviews and comments on the impacts of federal and some state-assisted projects on historic properties.)
- ◆ **Federal Tax Credit Users:** We conducted telephone interviews with developers and consultants who have been involved in federal historic preservation tax credit projects.

Participants in Public Input Activities

| Activity | # of Responses /Participants |
|--|------------------------------|
| General Survey Respondents----- | 104 |
| Certified Local Governments----- | 8 |
| Archaeologists----- | 17 |
| Local Preservation Organizations----- | 12 |
| Local Historical Societies----- | 10 |
| Review and Compliance Stakeholders---- | 67 |
| Federal Tax Credits Users----- | 10 |
| Total ----- | 228 |

3. Planning Retreat

On February 23, 2006, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) hosted a day-long planning retreat to identify goals and objectives for encouraging and supporting historic preservation in South Carolina. The participants in the retreat included representatives of a range of interests, organizations, and communities across the state and members of the SHPO staff. Participants received a report describing the results of the general survey and other public input activities prior to the retreat.

The group developed objectives under three broad goals:

1. Educate South Carolinians about our heritage and its value.
2. Support private stewardship.
3. Integrate historic preservation into public policy and planning.

In the weeks following the retreat, the State Historic Preservation Office staff evaluated and refined the recommendations from the retreat into the goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan. A draft was distributed to retreat participants and posted on the Archives and History website for comment. Participants in the planning retreat included:

Planning Retreat Participants

Jenny Boulware
Director of Main Street Laurens
George Estes
Director
Heritage Tourism Development Office
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and
Tourism
Howard Garland
Assistant City Manager
Darlington
Josh Gillespie
Director of Preservation
Historic Columbia Foundation
Cari Goetcheus
Professor
Department of Planning and Landscape
Architecture
Clemson University
Karry L. Guillory
S.C. African American Heritage Commission
Michelle James
Director of Education and Training
Municipal Association of South Carolina
George McDaniel
Director of Drayton Hall
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Appendix B: Overview of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

The State Historic Preservation Office encourages and facilitates the responsible stewardship of South Carolina's irreplaceable historic and prehistoric places.

The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office was established in 1969 to implement the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which extended federal support to state and local preservation efforts. The SHPO, which receives federal funds through the National Park Service, is a program of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The State Historic Preservation Officer is Dr. Rodger E. Stroup, Director of the Department. For over thirty-five years, the State Historic Preservation Office has identified, recorded, and helped to preserve historic and prehistoric resources throughout the state.

The State Historic Preservation Office encourages and helps the preservation efforts of local governments, private organizations, state and federal agencies, and private citizens through the following programs:

◆ **Statewide Survey of Historic Properties:**

Surveys, which record historic buildings, structures, and sites, help local governments and organizations, state and federal agencies, and the State Historic Preservation Office learn what properties are important and where they are located. The records of the Statewide Survey — housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History — include information on over 60,000 resources. The State Historic Preservation Office also maintains information from surveys conducted since the mid-1980s in

data layers in a Geographic Information System (GIS).

◆ **National Register of Historic Places:** The National Register recognizes buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts with significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Listing in the Register alerts individuals and communities to the value of their resources. The State Historic Preservation Office administers the nomination process in South Carolina. The state currently has over 1,300 listings in the National Register. Records of these listings, which are a valuable source of information about state and local history, are available on the Department of Archives and History website at www.state.sc.us/scdah/hphistpropinfo.htm.

◆ **Federal and State Tax Incentive Programs:**

Federal and state tax credits encourage the rehabilitation of historic buildings. If they meet program requirements, owners and some lessees of income-producing buildings listed in the National Register can claim a federal income tax credit equal to 20% of their rehabilitation expenses. Taxpayers who qualify for this credit also qualify for a state tax credit equal to 10% of their rehabilitation costs. Over the last six years, the federal tax credit has stimulated over \$83 million in private investment in historic buildings in South Carolina. Tax incentives are also available for owners of historic homes. Owners who rehabilitate historic residences listed in or eligible for the National Register can subtract 25% of the costs of many repairs and renovations from their state income taxes if they meet program requirements. Since the program began in 2003, it has stimulated \$10 million in private investment in preserving historic homes. These tax incentive programs encourage preservation of historic buildings, but they also insure that the rehabilitation work is appropriate. The State Historic Preservation Office staff helps owners meet the required standards.

- ◆ **Review and Compliance:** The State Historic Preservation Office reviews federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects across the state and Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM)-permitted or certified projects in the nine coastal counties. The State Historic Preservation Office also reviews requests for state mining permits and consults with state agencies on plans for state-owned and leased National Register properties. Each year the State Historic Preservation Office comments on the potential impact of about 1,700 projects on historic and prehistoric resources and works with state and federal agencies, local governments, and developers to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. Projects reviewed range from erection of cellular communications towers to construction of new branch banks to community development projects to resort developments along the coast.
- ◆ **Grants:** The State Historic Preservation Office administers federal survey and planning grants that can help organizations, institutions, and government entities across the state plan for preserving historic properties. The grants, which typically range from \$1,500 to \$25,000, can fund historical/architectural surveys, National Register nominations, preservation planning, and preservation education. In addition, projects located within cities, towns, or counties that are Certified Local Governments may also be eligible for “bricks and mortar” grants. Eligible projects include stabilizing historic buildings or structures or protecting them from the adverse effects of the weather.
- ◆ **Assistance to Local Governments:** By providing information and training, the State Historic Preservation Office helps municipal and county governments design and implement local preservation programs to safeguard their historic properties. Communities can choose to become Certified Local Governments (CLGs) and participate in a federal-state-local partnership. These communities receive technical assistance and can apply for the preservation grant funds that the State Historic Preservation Office awards annually to CLGs in South Carolina, generally \$60,000 to \$80,000.
- ◆ **South Carolina Historical Markers:** The State Historic Preservation Office approves all inscriptions for South Carolina Historical Markers, which are erected along highways, roads, and streets in the state. More than 1,000 markers interpret and create awareness of historic places across the state.
- ◆ **Information, Education, and Training:** The State Historic Preservation Office provides information and training on a wide range of historic preservation issues from the use of aluminum and vinyl siding on historic buildings to sources of funding for historic preservation projects to researching historic properties. The Office publishes a monthly e-mail newsletter, maintains a website, serves as a clearinghouse for the distribution of literature on technical preservation issues, and sponsors conferences and workshops.

Appendix C: Partners In Preservation

Below is a list of some of the organizations whose leadership and help will make the goals and objectives of the statewide historic preservation plan a reality.

Private Organizations

Local

❖ Local Preservation Organizations and Historical Societies

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History website includes a list of historic preservation and historical organizations arranged by county.

www.state.sc.us/scdah/historgs/county1.html.

State

❖ Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies

c/o South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

www.state.sc.us/scdah/hpothersites.htm

The Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies was organized in 1965, and has more than fifty member organizations. Through the Confederation, these member organizations work to maintain a strong community and individual interest in the study and conservation of South Carolina's state and local heritage.

❖ Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists

c/o Eric Poplin, President
1051-F Johnnie Dodds Blvd., Suite F
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

<http://coscapa.org/>

The Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA) serves as an open forum for the presentation of archaeologically related information among members and associates. COSCAPA is a professional organization, which serves to enhance scholarly interaction on all matters.

❖ Main Street South Carolina

1411 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29201

www.masc.sc/affiliates/Main%20Street/msdescription.htm

An affiliated association of the Municipal Association of South Carolina, Main Street South Carolina empowers citizens with the knowledge, skills, tools, and organizational structure necessary to revitalize their downtowns, neighborhood commercial districts, and cities/towns into vibrant centers of commerce and community.

❖ Municipal Association of South Carolina

1411 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29201

www.masc.sc/

The Municipal Association of South Carolina represents and serves the state's 268 incorporated municipalities. The Association is dedicated to offering the services, programs, and products that will give municipal officials the knowledge, experience, and tools for enabling the most efficient and effective operation of their municipalities in the complex world of municipal government.

❖ **Palmetto Conservation Foundation**

1314 Lincoln Street
Suite 213
Columbia, SC 29201

www.palmettoconservation.org/

The Palmetto Conservation Foundation is a statewide nonprofit organization whose mission is to conserve South Carolina's natural resources, preserve historic landmarks, and promote outdoor recreation and active living.

❖ **Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation**

8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

www.palmettotrust.org/

The Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation is a statewide nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving and protecting the irreplaceable architectural heritage of South Carolina through education, advocacy, and operating a revolving fund.

❖ **South Carolina African American Heritage Commission**

8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

www.state.sc.us/scdah/afamer/hpaahcommission.htm

The mission of the African American Heritage Commission is to identify and promote the preservation of historic sites, structures, buildings, and lifeways/culture of the African American experience in South Carolina.

❖ **South Carolina Association of Counties**

1919 Thurmond Mall
Columbia, SC 29201

www.sccounties.org/

The South Carolina Association of Counties is dedicated to statewide representation and improvement of county government in the state. The purpose of the organization is to promote more efficient county governments; to study, discuss and recommend improvements in government; to investigate and provide means for the exchange of ideas and experiences between county officials; to promote and encourage education of county officials; to

collect, analyze and distribute information about county government; to cooperate with other organizations; and to promote legislation which supports efficient administration of local government in South Carolina.

❖ **South Carolina Chapter of the American Planning Association (SCAPA)**

c/o Pat Collins, Chapter Administrator
City of Clemson
Clemson, SC 29633

www.scapa.org/

The South Carolina Chapter of the American Planning Association was organized to advance the art and science of planning and to foster the activity of planning—physical, environmental, economic, and social—in South Carolina. The objective of SCAPA is to encourage planning that will contribute to the public well-being by developing communities and environments that meet the diverse needs of South Carolina.

❖ **South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA/SC)**

1522 Richland Street
Columbia, SC 29201

www.aiaasc.org/default.asp

The South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has 750 members throughout the state. The organization serves as a voice for the architecture profession and provides resources to help architects build their practices or learn more about architecture.

❖ **South Carolina National Heritage Corridor**

1205 Pendleton Street, Suite 225
Columbia, SC 29201

www.sc-heritagecorridor.org/

Designated by Congress in 1996 as a National Heritage Area, the South Carolina Heritage Corridor runs from the foothills of Oconee County in the northwestern corner of the state, along the Savannah River, through the Edisto River Basin, to the port city of Charleston. Its purpose is to promote economic development in rural areas of South Carolina through heritage tourism.

National

❖ The American College of Building Arts

Old City Jail
21 Magazine Street
Charleston, SC 29401
www.buildingartscollege.us/01_college/index.html

The American College of Building Arts educates and trains new generations of artisans in the traditional building arts to foster exceptional craftsmanship and encourage the preservation, enrichment, and appreciation of our architectural heritage.

❖ National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117
www.nationaltrust.org/

The National Trust is a private nonprofit organization that provides leadership, education, and advocacy to encourage preservation of America's diverse historic places. Six Regional Offices and two field offices provide field and technical services, coordinate with state and local organizations, and work to expand the presence of the National Trust. The Southern Office serves South Carolina:

Southern Office

National Trust for Historic Preservation
456 King Street
Charleston, SC 29403-6247
www.nationaltrust.org/southern/index.html

Government Organizations and Agencies

Local

❖ Local Governments

The legal power to protect historic properties rests primarily with local governments rather than state or federal governments. South Carolina law allows local governments to adopt historic preservation ordinances that require historic preservation commissions to approve changes to designated historic buildings.

Certified Local Governments (CLGs)

Twenty-five South Carolina communities have historic preservation ordinances and have been certified by the National Park Service as meeting the criteria for Certified Local Governments (CLGs). More information is available at www.state.sc.us/scdah/hplgpres.htm.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Aiken | Columbia | Laurens |
| Anderson | Conway | Lexington |
| Beaufort | Darlington | McClellanville |
| Bennettsville | Dillon | Mt. Pleasant |
| Bluffton | Ft. Mill | Rock Hill |
| Charleston | Georgetown | Spartanburg |
| Cheraw | Greenville | Sumter |
| Chester | Horry County | York |
| Chesterfield | | |

Other Communities with Historic Preservation Ordinances

Some communities protect their historic buildings and/or archaeological sites with ordinances, but have not been approved as Certified Local Governments. A partial list of these communities follows.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abbeville | Hilton Head | Marion |
| Beaufort County | Kershaw County | Newberry |
| Berkeley County | Kingstree | Rockville |
| Camden | Lancaster | Seneca |
| Elloree | Latta | Summerville |
| Greenville County | Little Mountain | Walterboro |
| Greer | | |

Regional

❖ Regional Councils of Government (COGs)

Contact information for each Council of Government is included on the website of the South Carolina Association of Regional Councils: www.sccogs.org/

The Councils of Government are ten regional planning and technical assistance organizations organized by state law to serve local governments. COGs are partnerships of—and provide resources to—the local counties, cities, and towns in their regions. The Councils are also partners with numerous federal and state agencies, obtaining and administering grants for a variety of community-based programs and economic development initiatives.

State

❖ Clemson University

Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture

121 Lee Hall, Box 340511

Clemson, SC 29634

www.clemson.edu/caah/pla/

Clemson offers a Master of Science in Historic Preservation degree program jointly with the College of Charleston. The two-year, professional track program is based in Charleston.

❖ College of Charleston

Historic Preservation and Community Planning Programs

12 Bull Street

Charleston, SC 29424

www.cofc.edu/arhistory/hpcp_01.htm

The College of Charleston offers a B.A. degree in Historic Preservation and Community Planning. In addition, the Graduate School at the College of Charleston offers an M.S. in Historic Preservation jointly with Clemson University.

❖ South Carolina Arts Commission

South Carolina Design Arts Partnership

1800 Gervais Street

Columbia, SC 29201

www.state.sc.us/arts/designarts.htm

The South Carolina Design Arts Partnership is a partnership of the South Carolina Arts Commission; Clemson University College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities; Clemson Institute of Economic and Community Development, Clemson Extension; and Main Street South Carolina. Its mission is to put quality design work in South Carolina communities through direct action-oriented problem solving. The Partnership sponsors the annual Mayors Institute.

❖ South Carolina Conservation Bank

P.O. Box 167

Columbia, SC 29202

<http://sccbank.sc.gov>

The Conservation Bank was created to protect the state's significant natural resource lands, wetlands, historical properties, and archaeological sites by providing grants or loans for the outright purchase of properties or the acquisition of easements to protect properties.

❖ South Carolina Department of Commerce Community and Rural Development Division

1201 Main Street Suite 1600

Columbia, SC 29201-3200

[www.sccommerce.com/](http://www.sccommerce.com/buildyourcommunity.html)

[buildyourcommunity.html](http://www.sccommerce.com/buildyourcommunity.html)

Staff in the Community and Rural Economic Development Division of the South Carolina Department of Commerce work to enhance communities through collaboration, technical assistance, and funding partnerships that make South Carolina self-sustaining, competitive, and prosperous.

❖ **South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control**

Bureau of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM)

1362 McMillan Avenue, Suite 400

Charleston, SC 29405

www.scdhec.net/ocrm/

The Bureau of Ocean and Cultural Resource Management (OCRM) protects and enhances the state's coastal resources by preserving sensitive and fragile areas while promoting responsible development in South Carolina's eight coastal counties. OCRM helps to preserve sensitive natural, historic, and archaeological resources through regulatory oversight and guidance. OCRM exercises regulatory oversight through a direct permitting program and a more indirect certification process.

**Bureau of Land and Waste Management
Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management**

2600 Bull Street

Columbia, SC 29201

www.scdhec.gov/lwm/html/min.html

The Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management oversees compliance, permitting, planning, and regulation development for mining and solid waste facilities throughout the state. As part of its responsibilities the Division reviews plans submitted by applicants for mine permits to ensure that the plans include proposed methods to limit significant adverse effects on important cultural or historic sites.

❖ **South Carolina Department of Natural Resources**

South Carolina Heritage Trust

Post Office Box 167

Columbia, SC 29202

www.dnr.sc.gov/managed/heritage.html

The purpose of the South Carolina Heritage Trust is to inventory, evaluate, and protect the elements considered the most outstanding representatives of the state's natural and cultural heritage. The Trust accepts easements on

significant properties and establishes heritage preserves by acquiring properties through purchase or donation.

❖ **South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT)**

1205 Pendleton Street

Columbia, SC 29201

www.discoversouthcarolina.com/

Office of Community and Economic Development

Heritage Tourism Development

The Heritage Tourism Development Office was established to assist areas in the development of natural, historic, and cultural resources to encourage heritage tourism. The Office offers advocacy and technical assistance to communities that wish to develop heritage tourism as a sustainable economic tool.

State Park Service

The State Park Service preserves and protects more than 80,000 acres of land including natural, historic, and cultural attractions. South Carolina State Parks include numerous historic sites ranging from Hampton Plantation to Landsford Canal to the state parks created by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

❖ **South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)**

955 Park Street

P.O. Box 191

Columbia, SC 29202

www.scdot.org/default.shtml

Enhancement Program Outreach Office

SCDOT's Transportation Enhancement Program funds a range of non-traditional transportation-related activities designed to enhance communities. Eligible categories include (but are not limited to) acquisition of scenic or historic sites; historic preservation; rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation properties; archaeological research and planning; scenic or historic highway programs; establishment of transportation museums; and landscaping and streetscape improvements.

Planning and Environmental Office

The federal transportation planning process is a cooperative effort between SCDOT and the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), Councils of Government (COGs), and transit providers. The planning process provides the framework for establishing transportation goals, identifying future priorities, and involving the public in the development of transportation plans and programs. The Planning and Environmental office also reviews the impact of proposed highway projects on the surrounding environment, including wetlands, endangered species, historic and archaeological properties, and social impacts.

❖ University of South Carolina Public History Program

Gambrell Hall

Columbia, SC 29208

www.cas.sc.edu/hist/pubhist/

The Public History Program at the University of South Carolina offers an M.A. degree in Public History with a specialization in one of three fields: preservation, museums, or archives.

❖ University of South Carolina South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA)

1321 Pendleton Street

Columbia, SC 29208

www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology conducts a broad range of archaeological investigations across the state. The Institute also administers the Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory and a curation program for artifacts excavated within the state. In addition, the Institute administers an underwater archaeology program, which conducts research into underwater sites and educates and licenses hobby divers.

National

❖ Federal Agencies

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 charges federal agencies that own or control prehistoric or historic resources to manage them in a “spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.” Section 106 of the Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the impact of federally-funded or licensed projects on properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Federal agencies must provide the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on these projects.

Federal agencies most frequently involved in Section 106 review in South Carolina are listed below. In some cases, federal agencies delegate partial responsibility for carrying out the Section 106 process to state agencies or local governments.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

www.achp.gov/

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

www.fcc.gov/

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Atlanta Field Office

www.fdic.gov/index.html

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

www.ferc.gov/

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

South Carolina Division Office

www.fhwa.dot.gov/

United States Air Force

Shaw Air Force Base

www.shaw.af.mil/

United States Army, Fort Jackson
www.jackson.army.mil/

United States Army Corps of Engineers
Charleston District
www.sac.usace.army.mil/

United States Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service
Francis Marion and Sumter National
Forests
www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/

United States Department of Energy
Savannah River Site
www.srs.gov/general/srs-home.html

United States Department of Housing
and Urban Development (HUD)
www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=sc

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort
www.beaufort.usmc.mil/

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris
Island
www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/index.htm

- ❖ **National Park Service
Cultural Resources Stewardship and
Partnership Programs**
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
www.cr.nps.gov/

In addition to managing historic sites, the National Park Service administers several historic preservation programs in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Offices. These include the National Register of Historic Places, federal rehabilitation tax credits, the Certified Local Government program, and historic preservation grants. The Park Service also administers Save America's Treasures grants, American Battlefield Protection grants, Preserve America grants, the National Historic Landmark program, and the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER).

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S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
S.C. Department of Transportation
S.C. National Heritage Corridor

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